FEASTING THE RUSSIANS. PARIS STILL ENTHUSIASTIC.

ANOTHER DAY OF VARIED ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE NATION'S GUESTS.

A LUNCHEON AT THE MINISTRY OF WAR, A MONSTER BANQUET ON THE CHAMP DE MARS, A SUPPER AT THE MILITARY

CLUB, BRILLIANT RIVER FETES AND A SPLENDID DIS-

Paris, Oct. 23.—The reception of the Russian naval officers by the people to-day showed that the warmth of the French welcome has not abated. The Russians were up early this morning, and, after partaking of a light breakfast, started out to see parts of the city they had not yet visited. Their tour was brought to a close by the approach of the hour set for the luncheon in their honor at the War Office. The Boulevard St. Germain in front of the Ministry of War was filled before 10 o'clock with people awaiting the coming of the Nation's guests, and when they appeared driving across the Pont de la Concorde the crowd began to cheer, and cries of welcome greeted the visitors until they entered the portals of the Ministry of War. The tables were laid on the terrace, and among them were grouped flowers and exotic plants and pieces of statuary. The exterior of the building and parts of the garden were ornamented in red and gold. There were 174 guests. General Loizillon, Minister of War,

were ornamented in red and gold. There were 174 guests. General Loizillon, Minister of War, toasted the Czar and the Russian nation; and Admiral Avelan responded briefly.

After the luncheon, societies of veterans, symnasts and life-savers formed double lines, between which the Russians passed from the Ministry to the Champ de Mars. Admiral Avelan visited the Military School, where the officials awaited him in the courtyard, which was decorated with cannon and mementos of wars. At the Machinery Hall of the Exhibition of 1889 the Russians saw a fine military pageant executed by four detachments of cavalry. The men selected for the pageant are the best riders in the army. Their most notable feat was the performance of two quadrilles with complicated figures. The Russians were delighted with the display, and overwhelmed General Saussier, to whose command the cavalrymen belong, with compliments and congratulations.

A BRILLIANT SCENE ON THE RIVEZ.

The river fetes began at 4 o'clock. The banks of the Seine were then thronged from the Place de la Concorde to Auteuil. The river resealment of the Cach subjects of the Emperor. Count Taaffe's plan, Useral popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the German Liberals, would abate a great popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the German Liberals, would abate a great popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the German Liberals, would abate a great popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the German Liberals, would abate a great popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the Great plan in Eader popular grievance. Dr. Von Plener, leader of the German Liberals, and an oloquent speck axainst the bill. Count Taaffe's plan of reform he described as a coup detaction of reform he described as a coup detaction the fear; la the lateral is made an eloquent speck axainst the bill. Count Taaffe's plan of reform he described as a coup detact the number of parliamentary seats. It Taaffe's plan of reform he described as a coup detact the number of parliamentary seats.

Place de la Concorde to Auteuil. The river | few days. was almost covered with pleasure craft, Admiral Avelan was received on board the yacht miral Avelan was received on board the yacht Almee by Rear-Admiral Lage, who presented to him honorary membership in the Yachtsmen's Union and a medal engraved: "Cronstadt, 1891—Toulon, 1893." The Almee was escorted down stream to Auteuil by twenty-seven yachts, while 175 skiffs, yawls and rowboatsmanned by crack French oarsmen fell in line behind them. The Almee was greeted throughout her yavage with incessant cheering and behind them. The Almee was greeted through-out her voyage with incessant cheering and ories of "Vive la Russie." The yachts came back from Auteuil in the early twilight. As the Almee approached the landing the crowds, which had swollen to enormous proportions, could hardly be controlled by the mounted

MORE THAN 3,000 GUESTS AT THE BANQUET. The banquet at the Champ de Mars this evening, given by the press, was a gigantic affair. More than 3,600 guests were present. At the 130 tables not a dozen places were vacant. The silver service on the table of honor cost 400,000 francs. Tons of beef and thousands of quarts francs. Tons of beef and thousands of quarts of soup were among the supplies for the meal. More than 700 pheasants were eaten and nearly 200 cases of champagne were drunk. What was left from the feast was given to the poor of Paris. From the table the Russians went to the opera, where, in the presence of a dense and enthusiastic crowd, they saw the ballet, with Mme. Mauri and Mme. Subra as stars, dance the Maladetta. At 10:30 o'clock they left the opera for the Exhibition Gardens, where the fireworks were to be set off. Haif of Paris had gathered there to admire the marvellous illumination of fountains, the dome, the flower beds and the Palace of Fine Arts. Every building in sight had biossomed full with electric lights.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

Immediately after the arrival of the Russians Tower, the signal was given and the display began. Fifteen thousand rockets 10,000 Roman candles, and innumerable set-10,000 Roman candles, and innumerable setpieces were fired within the next two hours.
Representations of Admiral Avelan, President
Carnot and the Czar were greeted with roaring
cheers. The finest piece was a colonnade, almost 100 feet long, with the Genius of Peace
waving above it the French and Russian flags.
The whole city was ablaze with electric lights,
candles and colored lanterns. Transparencies
and colored lights hung in all the trees.
All the streets presented carnival scenes. Confetti fell everywhere and girls danced along the
pavement.

pavement.

For the Russians the day's festivity closed at about midnight with a supper at the Military Club. Four hundred persons were present.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT SPEZZIA. SALUTED BY THIRTY ITALIAN WARSHIPS-THE PLACE CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

Spezzia, Oct. 23.—The six vessels comprising the British squadron which had been visiting at Taranto arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and were received with much enthusiasm. The wharves and the Italian vessels in the port were linely decorated. Thirty Italian warships saluted the British fleet, and salutes were also fired from the forts on the hills adjacent to the city. Vice-Admiral the Duke of Genoa met Admiral Sir Michael Cuime-Seyof Genoa met Admiral Sir Michael Cuime-Sey-mour, Commander-ip-Chief of the British Mediter-ranean Squadron, whose flagship, the Sans Pareil, came into port at the head of the fleet. The Duke and the Admiral exchanged cordial greetings, after which the Italian officers accompanying the Duke and the British officers of the flagship were intro-duced to one another.

which the British officers of the flagship were introduced to one another.

Spezzia is crowded with visitors. It is estimated
that 20.00 strangers are already in town, and nondreds more are flocking in by every train. It is
reported that King Humbert intends to come to
Spezzia to honer the British fleet.

Home, Oct 23.—Sir Michael Culme-Seymour will
attend on Wednesday the funeral of Lord Vivian.
British Ambassador to Italy. The fetes to be held
in Spezzia in honor of the fleet brought there by
Admiral Seymour have been postponed on account
of Lord Vivian's death.

King Humbert has become the patron of the
British Society for Foreign Saliors and has sent
1500 to the society's treasurer.

A NOVEL PROCESSION IN TOULON. London, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Toulon to "The Times" says. "The whole town was out to-day to view a procession of 126 Russians walking in couples, with a French soldier between each pair, the three walking arm-in-arm. It was one of the prettiest sights since the fetes began. The cheers were the longest and loudest yet heard."

A MISSION SHIP'S GOOD WORK.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 23 (Special).-The mission ship Albert arrived here to-day from Labrador. All on board are well. The three mission doctors All on board are well. The three mission determined 2,2% patients in Labrador. Two hospitals have been receted, and have been found extremely serviceable. The benefits of the mission are universally appreciated, and the services of the steamer next year are greatly needed.

CASES OF CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The Imperial Health Office reports that since Saturday there have been seven fresh cases of cholera and four deaths in Tilsit, eight fresh cases and two deaths in Stettin, and three fresh cases in Zerpenschleuse, Prussia. Several isolated cases have appeared elsewhere. It is believed that the Berlin-Stettin Canal is infected.

GERMAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS OPENED. Cologne, Oct. 23.-The National Congress of Social Democrats opened here last night. Herr Hengsbach presided. There were present 220 delegates from all parts of Germany. Herr Bebel, on rising to make a speech, was greeted with enthusiasm. He said that Cologne was the centre of Socialism. Here, in 18th, Carl Marx had been an editor. Here Marx and Engles became friends, Here Lasalle had wen his spurs at a sitting of a Communist so ciety, of which the new Prussian Minister of Fi nance, Dr. Miquel, had been a member.

At this point Herr Singer interrupted the speaker, aying "and Bebel was born here." This evoked inhusiastic cheering.

The report of the controller was received, shows that the treasury of the party was in perfect

order. The congress is less largely attended than former annual gatherings of the party. Delegates from North Germany are especially scarce. The people of Cologne are showing the greatest interest in the proceedings of the congress. Herr Rebel this afternoon addressed a mass-meeting of Social Democrats at Aachen. He admitted that the Centre was the strongest party opposing the Socialists; but he added that there were many symptoms that Socialism would ultimately be victorious.

AUSTRIAN SUFFRAGE BILL DISCUSSED. ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF

THE REICHSRATH-COUNT TAAFFE ID FENDS THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE. Vienna, Oct. 22.-The lower house of the Reichs-

rath was crowded in every part to-day with an audience eager to hear the debate relative to the declaration of a state of siege in Prague and else-where in Bohemia. After the election of a committee to consider the bill sanctioning the Gov-ernment's action in establishing the state of siege. ount Taaffe, Austrian Minister of the Interi arose and, amid profound silence, declared that the Government in proposing the Electoral Reform bill had no hostile alm against any party. The bill maintained the fundamental principles of the Constitution:

This declaration was greeted with laughter by

the opponents of the measure.

Continuing, Count Tauffe said that the Govern ment's main intention in introducing the bill was to strengthen the Constitution effectively by a timely enlargement of the right of suffrage. Grave dangers, he added, threatened society and the State from elements which had hitherto been without political rights. Despite the present epof three great parties, the Governmen would maintain the leading principles of the bill hoping to find that Parliament would co-operate with it in bringing about the proposed reform. Dr. Johann Slavik, Young Czech, complained of the "crying injustice of the present electoral system to the Czech subjects of the Emperor." Count Taaffe's proposed reform, he said, would abate a great popular griceance.

HUNDREDS OF MAHOMETANS KILLED.

A MUTINY AGAINST BRITISH CONTROL IN UGANDA DECISIVELY SUPPRESSED.

London, Oct. 23.-Mr. Millar, a missionary, ha sent by letter from Uganda the details of the meeting of Mahometans, incited by Selim Bey and Emin Pacha's old Nubian followers, who had been taken into the British service. Th object of the mutineers was to regain control of Uganda. To repress them, Captain MacDonald, the British commander, was obliged to arm both Protestants and Catholics, who made commen cause against the Mahometans, inflicting a heavy defeat upon them. Hundreds of mutineers were killed, and the survivors were driven back to their reservation. The Nubians were dismissed under the guns' muzzles. Selim Bey was made a prisoner, but died on his way to the coast. The mutiny broke out in June, after Sir Gerald Portal, Great Britain's Special Commissioner to Uganda, had left the region. object of the mutineers was to regain control of

SULTAN MELL'S SUBMISSION TO GERMANY Rerlin, Oct. 23.—The "Vossiche Zeitung" says that Sultan Mell, Paramount Chief of the Kilima-Njara district, who recently suffered defeat at the hands of the Germans, has sued for peace. He has ceded to Germany a large territory, besides giving up some small arms and much ivory.

FOR AN AUSTRO-RUSSIAN TRADE TREATY Vienna, Oct. 23.-The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have concurred upon the terms of which a commercial convention with Russia wil be based. This agreement having been arrived at the commercial treaty will be signed forthwith.

GIOLITTI CRITICISED BY DI RUDINI. Rome, Oct. 23.-A letter is published to-day from

GOUNOD'S PUBLIC FUNERAL SET FOR FRI DAY.

Paris, Oct. 23 .- The public funeral of Gounod, the composer, has been postponed until l'riday.

A BELGIAN VICTORY NEAR STANLEY FALLS Brussels, Oct. 23.—News has reached here from the Congo State that the Helgian forces have captured Kirundu, an Arab stronghold near Stan-ley Falls.

CARDINAL GIBBONS THANKS THE POPE. Rome, Oct. 23.-A letter has been received at the Vatican from Cardinal Gibbons, thanking the Pope for his congratulations upon the Cardinal's episcopal jubilee,

INEFFICIENCY OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR

its eighty-eighth annual meeting last evening, at the Academy of Medicine, No 17 West Forty-third-st. A large number of physicians was present. The report of the Committee on Hysicians was present. In Figure 2, the Committee on Hysician, presented by Dr. W. A. E. Wing, was an interesting one. The committee finds that a good part of the dishealth of the city is caused by the medicient work of the Street Ceaning Department. It is often necessary, the committee says, for a householder to employ a private contractor to finish the work half done by the Tanganay average, A radical change, it was shought. a private contractor to finish the work half done by the Tanmany averpers. A radical change, it was thought was necessary in the Street Cleaning Department. The practice of drinking from vessels that are used at public foundains and becomiers was condended as hurtful. In quoransion, the establishment of a Department of Public Health, as a State office, was recommended.

The election of officers resulted a follows: President.

The election of officers resident a more resident Second D. Powell inst vice-provident, Henry D. Chapin: second vice-president, Eghert H. Grandin secretary. Charles H. Avery; assistant secretary. William F. Bullard trensurer, John S. Warrent Borrd of Censors Alexander S. Hunter, Charles H. Knight, Frederick Peterson, Richard Van Santvend and Edward D. Fisher.
The committee on prize eways awarded the first prize

Peter on, Richard Van Smitveord and Edward D. Fisher.
The committee on prize c-sys awarded the first prize of \$100 for Joseph Collins; Dr. William Hallock Parawas second in the contest. The report of the Pearst of Cosmors showed that 157 cases of liberal practice had been investigated, and eighteen convictions had resulted. A resolution was unanimously adopted that a memorial to Dr. John C. Peters, a former president of the society.

CHINESE FONDNESS FOR BEAR MEAT.

From The San Francisco Call.

The mouths of the Chinese in the neighborhood of Washington and Dupont sts, were watering yesterday, and their eyes visibly breaking the tenth commandment against coveting.

As the pig-tailed pagane passed the door of Tuck Hing & Co., 746 Washington-st., they seemed to be irresistibly attracted toward a long, butch-like pen standing beneath the display of beef and mutton joints. The pen was secladed by shutiers leaning against it, but for the elect a tall Mongolian stood hard by, and, with an air of stupendous condescension, would remove one shutter a little space and allow the curious just a glimpse of the glorious treasures within.

The treasures consisted of two small bears, purchased from chicken dealers on Front-st., who had received them from Mendochno County.

"How muchee" was asked.

"Twenty-fi dollar one each.

"Too muchee money. Give you fifteen. Takee?"

"Tal twenty-fi. You make him fat you sell him two bitty a pound.

"You like eat bear?"

"Allasame cat dog. More better."

It seems that the Chinese prefer bear meat to dog meat, and are willing to pay 25 cents a pound for it at retall. They are fond of getting the bears young and fattening them up for Christmas-tide or some festival corresponding chronologically to rome festival corresponding chronologically to that one of the prefer with singular clearness of enunciation.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

A HEAVY DECLINE DURING THE PAST SUMMER

REMARKABLE CONTRAST TO THE PROSPERITY To the Editor of The Tribune. OF TWO YEARS AGO.

The great tobacco trade of this country, with a total production last year of 4.51,202,117 chars, 7.176,-636,700 cigarettes, 202,20740 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and 11,912,804 pounds of sauff, all for home insumption only, is a gigantic branch of commerce that the European nations appear to be hardly able to grasp in its entirety. Uncle Sam, however, has premising child, on whom he can depend annually for about \$2,000,00 toward meeting home expenses For the first time in many years the product of July, the first month of the discal year, has closed with a loss or falling off in the production of charts amounting to 51,466,287; manufactured tobacco falls off 4,227,714 pounds; snuff decreases 68,296 pounds, and the only bright star in the record of the month is to be found.

s to be found in the total of the cigar-tres, which

has a consistent gain of 7,190,69, these figures for July, 1890, being contrasted with the figures for

how that the month of July, 1882, resulted in gain to the cigar product of 16,631.714; manufact tured tobacco gained 2,337,290 pounds; snuff gained 89,150 pounds, and character indicated the only loss for the month, a decrease of 105,869. The total of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1890, showed : gain in all departments; cigars gained 2588,200, manufactured tobacco gained 11,32,63 pounds, cig-irettes gained 288,789,200, and suuff gained 626,631 which has never been duplicated in the history of any other country. The month of July, 1899, gained in the production of manufactured tobacco, 57,800, 220 in the number of circurettes, and 78,072 pounds in the production of snuff. A heavy gain in all departments, which was proved by the record for the discal year ending June 20, 1891. This had a gain in clears amounting to 220,504,241; in manufactured to-succe the increase was 15,007,208 pounds; in cig-

prosperity of production, and for the month of July manufactured tobacco figures rolled up a gain of 1,600,325 pounds, the eigar-tie total was 18,285.16 shead, and smiff gained 112,210 pounds. Years may come and years may go, but the record of the snuff output shows but little comparative change, which s the more remarkable when one remembers he The gain for the year was even more pronounce than that of the previous year, and the gain it cigars was 387,002.783; manufactored tobacco gained 4,437,091 pounds, eigarettes 451,281,080, and snuff 1,168, 578 pounds over the record of the corresponding month of the previous year. In 1892 the figures would, if looked at when the

were new, have favored the idea that the top noted had been reached, for although the gain on the year continued, the record for the month of July 182, showed a decrease, small but significant. The cigar product was the only division to chronicle : tobacco showed a decrease of 1,28,176 pounds rettes followed suit with a loss of 44,251,755, and ever-spurf declined 44,355 pounds. The total of the year production, however, showed a gain for cizars o 1,96,651; manufactured tolereco mained 11,456. counds, eigarcties gained 28 tit, est, and snow gaine

of the month of July, 180, shows a failing off in the production of chars as compared with the rec-ord of the July of 1802 which amounts to 51,496,287 Of the sixty-three districts into which the internaemounts to 4,372,714 rounds; seventeen districts show an increase and forty show a loss, while six "ribbon" chewing tobacce appears to have weathered the depression beet, and the fact that its production is somewhat limited makes it still more urious. Cigarettes are the only branch to show sin, and it amounts to Time. (2) the soulf recorton was made. As was expected by compe chowing even a greater decrease than July lecrease in the etrar product amounts to

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOAR'S HEAD ROUSE AT

Exeter, N. H., Oct. 21.—Fire was discovered this forenoon in the famous and four's Head Hotel, on Boar's Head Bloff, Hamadon Beach, and in three nours it was in ruins, together with the cottage connected. The wind was blowing so hercely that lage, three miles distant. The bowling alleys and stables were saved by the use of wer blankets and carpets. About half the furniture was soved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a de-fective chimney in the laundry, and had probably Colonel F. H. Dumas, the proprietor, and a few servants were in the house, but intended to close

PEANUTS AND THEIR USES. From The Baltimore American.

From The Baltimore American.

The "goober" industry of Norfolk is unique. Here is a little city in Virgina that has become the great est distributing centre of peannts in the world. A peannt is a pretty small item, but an annual crop of something like 5,000,000 busheds, worth millions of dollars, makes a pretty big from. The demand for goobers has doubled within the hart five years, and the supply does not yet his the growing demand.

Few people know the curious uses to which the goober das been put in trade quite of late years. Nother single plant raised in this country is used in at many different ways. The Colorese say that the cocanut palm has as many useful properties as there are days in the week, says and so miversal as that; but it has as many valuable qualities as there are days in the week, says "The New York Independent." The solid part of the nut! I peak larly antifitive, and supplies fruit and food for many a family. The wines make the fooder, some say as good as clover hay, while hors fatten on what is left in the fields after the crop has been gathered. If you grind the unit you get a sweet quality of flour, with which the housewife makes delicious biscuit. If you space I type obtain a valuable off, resembling office oil, and used for similar purposes. This oil also enters largely into the manufacture of some kinds of chocolate. The confectioner helps to ruin our digestion in boybood days with peanut sundy; the Georgia cook alone knows how to make rich pearty of pounded peannis. The arist, with point prush, silks and sailus, creates novel and beautiful peanut ornaments; so that peanut dolls and other curios may now be seen in the shop windows of New York, especially around the sholiders. These are some of the ways in which the legaminous nut is useful to wash

Sir: Why does The Tribune make the utterly mistaken statement about ex-Mayor Hewitt's exemplar of "a Christian life," that "because his record in the District-Attorney's office in 1888-89 and '29 was so bad he was ruthlessly set aside three

Does not every respectable citizen know he was put in office then, and is to be put in again now. by the boss, for the reason that he could be depended upon then, and can be now, to make that ess conscience than any other member of his he town. The Tribune surely cannot have for satisfactory to the Tammany freebooters he was s a statesman and lawmaker, as a reward for hat record, and that great citizen Fatta Wallosh

it record, and that great citizen Fatta Wallosh is "ruthlessly set aside" and all his hopes to this country as a lawmaker coldity crushed to the third that Fellows might so shine. It is not country as a lawmaker coldity crushed to the that Fellows might so shine. It is not consider that the set of that had record. He was en a period of dignified rest, and is now pulled to fine seat in Congress by the boss of the town, an ultimate cost of 45,000 in expenses of a special ction to the complacent texpayers who seem to open that sort of thing, in order that he may use that record, displaying the genius of such Christian life" in the protection his office may e to the planderers, divekeepers, policy dealers I criminals generally who constitute the great by of his party.

and criminals generally who constitute the great body of his party.

In a little while we may expect the usual cer-cificate of the great and good Grover, the truth-teller, that Fellows, while he has been "on his hands," has been a wise lawgiver, faithful to the beheats of the idol. And the worshippers of the idol will eagerly flock after him, and as he would "cheerfully vote" for the little man with the bad record, joyfully helping to swell up the great re-form majority to 199,099 promised by this noble citizen, when all haws restraining the freedom of elections shall be repealed. Great is reform, and greater is its prophet.

NOT A MUGWUMP.

THE REV. E. A. MEURY DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. timable gentleman and Christian great injustice n your reference to the Rev. E. A. Meury, of Jerey City, in The Tribune of to-day, Whether his adgment is correct or not, in assuming that the nelependent German neminations in Hudson County sere is certainly room for two opposite views could require more space than I could hope to

Meany is a Republican at all times, and an

have given me

Mr Meury is a Republican at all times, and an outspoken opponent of wrong-loing, regardless of his coan interests. He is 'earless in the latter particular to such a degree that it is the subject of frequent comment. The office of chapian at Snake Hill was given to him on the romination of a Republican Freeholder, who could not at the time have had any close relations with the "ring," as he was elected only a few days before the appointment of Dr. Meury.

Fray correct this wrongful statement. It is another case of "an enemy hath done this," I have not seen or heard from Mr. Meury about this matter, but I have been such a constant reader of The Tribune for so many years that I feel that you are always grateful to any one who prevents you from unwittintly doing wrong to an innocent person.

Republican candidate for Assembly, Vilith Assembly District, Hubson Co., N. J.
Jersey City, Oct. 23, 1893.

AN APPEAU FOR HOMELESS MEN. the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This society, in its emleavors to care for to the state of th which it desires to sell. It is of the best quality,

such it desires to sell. It is of the best quanty,
of will be sold at market rates, and will be put
to houses by careful men. We will be glad if
our readers will favor us with their orders that
may not be obliged to refuse further work to
class of men in question, in these times so ful
distress among the poor. Orders may be sent
this office or direct to the woodyard, No. 316
cst Twenty-clathest.
CHARLES D. KELLOGG.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S ETHICS.

• Editor of The Tribune. It seems hardly fair to kick a man when by olicical opponents, but in those of his so-called icnus, by his wondrous defence of his cherished essociate. Maynard, that it so ms uncharitable to riticise him further. But the Governor's ethics re so remarkable and his discernment of the disnction between means and tuum so cloudy that ne wonders if he ever attended Sunday-school in se juvenile days he foully recurs to, and be ame acquainted with the Eighth Commandment, the Governor admits Maynard's thieving and apgoves of it because thereby his party got tepublicans had heretofore prevented. In effect, the Governor industries stealing the ballot-boxes and the ballots heretofoxes and the ballots heretofoxes and the ballots of the returns and all and any of the election machinery if the necessity of his party returns it to insure party success. Under his code of ethese elections hereafter mist not farm theories are numerical majority of the ballots case at any lection but upon the skifffy the time of the ballots forms gives or of the returns, and the party which has the most unserqualous knaves and the party which has the most likely to Win. This of course, a no new doctrine to the party in New York City, but it is the first time the head of the party in the State has avowed and indosed it. And now that the Governor and his bistrict Artorney of Kinuss County have come out body and indirect the party here. In the time the state of the party here into his that carried out in Jerusalem when the Prophets at acked gross vices—robbeys, avarlee, majority in the carried out in Jerusalem when the Prophets at acked gross vices—robbeys, avarlee, inside it necessary and vice the party here in the state of the state of the present appearance of the bads of the Tammany tritle and their associates, and the lay of it is that they carript all under them, leavening the whole lump so that all decency and all respect for moust people's opinions are wanting in their minds, and they go on from bad to worse, devaring markers and thickes to office and brinning distrace upon the great State of New-York in the eyes of the whole Civilized world. These was only one rightcons man, and he weak-kneed at the end, in the Schoon and Gomorrah convention which nominated Maynard, and it remains to be seen how many there will be who will remain to be seen how many there will be who will remains to be seen how many there will be who

To the Editor of The Tribune. mandment that one against stealing were interally enforced the fly-whisel of the machine would be left spokeless. Didn't Mr. Cleveland feet the indignation of the entire organization, from Governor Elower, up, after he queted that Commandment in Rhode Island? And didn't they say in convention that he was no true bemeerat? Vote against them? Why, certainly; of course.

Millburn, N. J., Get. 20, 1833. G. S. C.

IF DOLLARS WERE DISKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Natural resources on this planet are so large compared with human needs that it is certain that any natural product earnestly desired and diagently sofight for will manifest itself in desired quantities. Gold is desired and gold is largely distributed, mostly in minute division, but in the aggregate in vast quantities. It is probable that some future Edison may solve the probiem of the extraction of these small particles, saying nothing of the possible discovery of other Cali-

Suppose the word "dollar" to have been forgot-n. Suppose the United States Government to do nothing more than to stamp disks of precious metal, similar to those we now have, certifying

what they are—"disks."
Every contract would be made for disks. Whe gold becomes abundant and cheap, as it certainly will, more disks of gold will be demanded and Had the disk proposition been in operation in previous years the seller in 1873 would have de-

manded about 1514 disks of silver for one disk of and no possible panic so far as silver was concerned. The disk proposition would render available for money all the silver and gold in the world, without the possibility of loss or injury, except from such characteristics as inhere and are common to the ownership of every kind and description of material wealth. Should the seller anticipate as probable dimination in the value of gold, he could state his price is silver disks, and the borrower on mortgage, by paying a bonus for the privilege, could pay his future mature debt in sher metal

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE TRIBUNE.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE ASSERTION THAT FELLOWS
WAS "RUTHLESSLY SET ASIDE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

at his option. The Gresham law holds good only under the present system of flat money, that is, only while the Government can declare gold or anything else to be a legal tender. But the Gresham law would vanish into thin air under the disk dispensation, for there would be no cheaper money to drive out the dearer, both kinds of money being kept constantly equally available by the laws of trade, free from governmental arbitrary interference.

S. H. MEAD.

MUST LIVE IN THE DISTRICT THIRTY DAYS. To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Last year I voted from No. 164 West Twentyfifth-st., which is in the XIth Assembly District, and a little over thirty days ago I moved to my present abode, which is in the XIIIth Assembly District. Can I legally register and vote at the forthcoming election? J. B. DEMPSEY. orthcoming election? New-York, Oct. 17, 1893. 241-(Yes.-Ed.)

OF COURSE THE VIGILANT IS SEAWORTHY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ides stating that the schooner America was built by "an Englishman, George Steen," and that she ended her days as a coasting schooner, says "there ended her days as a coasting schooner, says "there is no doubt that the Volunteer could never have crossed the Atlantic"; also that "she (Valkyrle) has crossed the Atlantic, and that is more than Vigilant will ever do."

Is there any doubt among those who are qualified to judge that the Volunteer, as a sloop, and the Vigilant could have crossed the Atlantic as safely as the Thistle or the Valkyrle?

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1833.

(None whatever.—Ed.)

AN ACTIVE STOCK MARKET.

IT IS ALSO STRONG AND CONFIDENT.

COAL BOADS SCORE LARGE ADVANCES ON SMALL SALES-OTHER STOCKS REVERSE THE OPERATION-WALL STREET AND

THE SENATE. The week in the stock market opened yesterday

with a greater display of activity than had been manifested for a long time, nearly 400,000 shares changing hands during the course of the trading. The activity was accompanied by considerable strength in almost all the active stocks, while the shares of the coal roads, which are expected to profit by the entrance of the Vanderbilts into Lackawanna, advanced much after the manner they followed when the Reading "deal" of February 1892, was announced. Coal stocks, although their changes were by far the largest, did not lead the trading, however, in point of activity. American Sugar claimed this distinction, with sales of 77,731 shares at prices ranging from % at the opening to 94'2, and then up to 97'4'27'4. Manipulation by "pool" brokers and a heavy covering of shorts was held responsible for the strength shown. St. Paul occupied second place with sales of 30,690 shares, closing at 61%, with an advance of % per cent to its credit. Chicago Gas, after a range of fluctuations, scored an equal gain. Of the other active stocks, outside of the coal roads, Atchison gained % per cent; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1 per cent; Western Union, 115 per cent; New-York and New-England, 11s per cent, and Ontario and Western, 1s per cent. Distilling and Cattle Feeding stood practically alone in showing a decline, the last sale being at 33, against 33% at

New developments in the coal situation, of course, were the sensational features of the day. Rumors of a coming change in the management of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, though they gave no indication of what had actually taken place, early in the day, sent that stock and New-lersey Central souring skyward, and Reading and Delaware and Hudson followed after. The main advances in all these stocks were made before it was known that the Vanderbilts were the people who had come into control of Lackawanna, but the coalers' still had buoyancy enough left when the announcement was finally made to respond still further to news that was better than had been expected, and went a point or two higher. In Lackawanna, Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson the dealiness were small, in spite of the "boom" in prices, but in Reading there was great activity as well as large gains, Late in the afternoon such Vanderbilt roads as the Nickel Plate and Lake Shore, which may expect to benefit from Lackawanna's new relations to them, joined in the upward movement. ware, Lackawanna and Western, though they

from Lackawanna's new relations to them, joined in the upward movement.

The changes in the prospects of favorable silver legislation at Washington seem to pass by Wall Street without effect. When repeal was thought to be assured the tone of the market was 'builish.' On Saturday, when compromise was looked upon as an accomplished fact, the tone was still 'builish.' and yesterday, when all was chaos at the National capital, the 'buills' axain predominated in the market. Such confidence in the final triumph of common sense over the wild financial Inéories and obstruction tactics of the filibusterers in the Senate is worthy of final reward.

MISS GERARD'S NEW DIVORCE SUIT. SHE WANTS TO BE SEPARATED FROM H. J WOLFE.

Some sensational reports have been published of lat-

ire, to Arthur Padelford, of Baltimore, and John Raffuel The history of these marriages is sufficiently well known.

THE ISLANDERS ARE GRATEFUL FOR HIS POLITI CAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID.

Nassau, New-Providence Island, Oct. 19 (Special). The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., of England, is at present paying a flying visit to the Bahamas, not so much to sample it as a health resort as to inspect the extensive sisal plantation of the Chamberlain Brothers in Andros Island, one of the group. His landing in Nassau on Monday was marked by an urbusual show of enthusiasm on the part of the colonists. The landing place was gay with bunding, a band stand was erected for the Constabulary Band, and the whole town turned out in full force, while the colored people, fearful and wonderful to behold in the glories of their gala attire, gave color to the whole. Mr. Chamberlain, before landing, saw the display of flags and asked what it meant. He was much surprised to learn that it was in his honor. He was received by a deputation of the most influential citizens, and his arriage was escorted to Government House, where he is the guest of the governor, Sir Ambrose Shea,

K. C. M G.

A numerously signed address of welcome was afterward presented to him at Government House by a deputation representative of various interests, and the Governor gave a formal dinner in honor of the distinguished visitor, to which all the rotables were bidden. This enthusiasm is not wholly to be accounted for by the fame of Mr. Chamberlain as a politician of no mean order and one of the piliars of the Parliament of the mother country, to which little Nassau is so devotedly loyal, but rather to the fact that his voice has been heard with no uncertain sound in the English House of Commons, refuting certain gross and wholesale calumnies which arose with reference to Nassau politics and justice, and the frame of things in general, and which the whole people repudiate, though ineffectually, seeing that no Bahamian nor any one knowing the Bahamas' internal affairs except Mr. Chamberlain was present to reply.

In the address the colonists took the special opportunity of thanking Mr. Chamberlain for the services thus rendered to them. An additional interpresents considerable outside capital invested in the colony, and the association of the Chamberlain represents considerable outside capital invested in the colony, and the association of the Chamberlain name and banking interest with the shad fibre industry has done much to straighten that business by the attraction of other capital and by the establishment of several companies to carry it on. There is little doubt but that the mainstay of the colony will in future centre in sisal.

Mr. Chamberlain, with his son, left Nassau early on Wednesday on the government vessel Richmond for the plantation and will return at about the end of this week. He expects to return to New-York by the Niagara, leaving Nassau on October 39, when he will rejoin Mrs. Chamberlain, who is staying with her people at Salem, Mass. A numerously signed address of welcome was

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IN TOWN

Archbishop Ireland, of Minneapolis, arrived in New-York from the West yesterday morning and is staying at appear him there he said arout is particularly plan. Too much has been said arout is already. I am here on a little matter of business, and I start for home to-morrow." The Archbishop is a large man, with an a good-humored Irish face, clear-cut feat-

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED

(Continued from First Page.)

received." Indorsel, "Fort Wayne Electric Company by received." Indorsel, "Fort Wayne Electric Company by R. T. McDonald, treasurer," did then and there feloniously falsify and unlawfully and corruptly alter said paper and writing then and there by feloniously, unlawfully and corruptly placing in handwriting on the same, above the indorsement, these words as follows, to wit: "Not negotiable only in accordance with the contrast under which these notes were made," against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of New-York and their dignity.

Thompson was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters. A man who said he was Dr. William H. Tutts wanted to give bail for

William H. Tutts wanted to give bail for Thompson. There was no one present to identify Dr. Tutts, so Judge Martine could not accept him as bondsman. Thompson therefore stayed at Headquarters all night.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Kalischer was arraigned before Judge Martine. He is in the real estate business at Nos. 145 Broadway and 62 Bowery and lives at No. 1,186 Lexington-ave. He had been arrested by Detective-Sergeant Hanson. Max Danziger had preceded Kalischer to the courthouse and was ready to give ball for him. Danziger is also a real estate man. He lives at No. 11 East Seventy-ninth-st. Judge Martine knew him and accepted him as bondsman, the amount of the bail being \$5,000. Then Judge Martine went home.

All the men will appear in General Sessions at 11 o'clock to-day.

CONFERRING AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE, STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK WILL MEET AGAIN ON THURSDAY-MR. LAUTERBACH

EXPLAINS THE CHARGES. The Hoffman House has been the uptown meet-ing place of the directors, stockholders, depositors and others interested in the meetings at which the affairs of the Madison Square Bank have been discussed since the suspension of the bank last August, and it was the centre of attraction and the base of operations for those concerned in the bank and its officers last evening. The arrests of President Blaut and Mr. McDonald were almost the sole topic of conversation during the entire

The stockholders of the bank had appointed a meeting at the hotel for last evening, to discuss plans for the reorganization of the bank. Mr. McDonald was to have announced at this meeting what he would do in the way of paying or giv-ing security for his large indebtedness to the bank. His arrest, as well as that of President Blaut, put an entirely new aspect upon the case. A number of the stockholders met, however, and discussed the developments of the day, and the bearing they would have upon the future of the bank.
There were present C. C. Shayne, Frederick Uhlman, James Leary, E. S. Levy, W. B. Putney

and Edward Lauterbach. President Blaut came to the hotel about o'clock in charge of a Central Office detective. He seemed to take his arrest as cheerfully as possible. He had a conference with Mr. Lauter-bach, his counsel, in which he arranged to appear this morning, to furnish ball. Simon Uhlman, his brother-in-law, will probably become his bondsman. Before leaving the hotel President Blaut entered the room where the stockholders were and remained there for a few minutes. He went away about 9:15 o'clock, in charge of the detective.

The stockholders voted to meet again at the office of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, on Thursday. The final report of the Reorganization Committee will then be made.

Mr. Lauterbach said after the meeting that, Mr. Lauterbaca sall and while the arrests of the officers of the bank would not necessarily prevent reorganization, it was extremely probable that the Reorganization Committee would report against any attempt to revive the bank. The prospects were, he said, that the reorganization of the bank would be abandoned, the temporary receivers made permanent and the depositors be paid in full with little further delay.

As to the arrests of the bank officials, Mr. Lauterbach said: "The charge against Mr. Blaut is perjury in swearing to the last bank statement, in June, which, it is alleged, contained false representations as to the condition of the bank and the amount of money owed to it by directors."

The bank statement of June 1, to which Mr. Lauterbach referred, showed that there was due from directors of the bank about \$157,090, whereas the actual figure has been found to be in excess of \$275,000. The representations concerning undivided profits and surplus, it is alleged, were also incorrect. while the arrests of the officers of the bank would

275.000. The representations concerning undivided profits and surplus, it is alleged, were also incorrect.

The charge against Mr. McDonald," Mr. Lauterbach explained, "is that of forgery. The forgery, if such it is, is what may be called constructiva, On the night before the failure of the bank Mr. McDonald wrote on the back of one of his notes, unfortunately above an indorser's name, a statement to the effect that the payment of the note was made conditional to a certain contract. This changed the character of the note, making the indorsement qualified instead of unqualified. The contract referred to stipulated that the note should not be paid until the stock which was put up as security for it should be quoted at 9.

"Informations have been filed against the other could be found against directors under a clause in the Banking act of 1824, which provided that indictments for misdemeanor could be found against directors of a bank which had failed fraudulently. These are the first prosections under this act. The proceedings will undoubtedly be interesting."

"Is there any doubt as to the validity of the act?" was asked.

was asked.

"Ah-Um." said Mr. Lauterbach, "I guess I won't lay down the law here. It might not be good law."

The stockholders adjourned to the barroom after their meeting and sadly drank to better times and brighter prospects.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS WORRIED. There was considerable actuation at Democratic State those against whom informations hat been filed for com-plicity in the fraudulent failure of the Medison Square lank. Mr. Fitzgerald came down to this city yearchay with Hugh Duffy, Democratic candidate for State Treas-uler this fail. The Democratic leaders recalled the ex-posure of the scandalous relations of the present State Treasurer. Elliot Danforth, with the Madison Square Hank, and they did not at all relish it that so many of their state Treasurers should be mixed up with the die-graceful management of the bank. They were immensely releved to learn that Mr. Fitzgerald hat not been asreleved to learn that Mr. Fitzerald hat not been ar-rested. The report of his contemputed arrest they de-nounced as a campuien lie. Some of them will be as much

From The San Francisco Chronicle, One of the oldest army posts on the Pacific coast, the centre of one of the most noted Indian wars and the scene of the death of the famous General Canby, the Rev. E. Thomas and others, and of the tragedy which resulted in the capture of the Modoc Chiefs. Captain Jack, Schonchin and other Indians, is soon to be deserted by United States

the tragedy which resulted in the capture of the Modoc chiefs. Captain Jack. Schonchin and other Indians, is soon to be deserted by United States troops.

For more than forty years a military post has been maintained in the region of the lava beels to guard the settlers and miners against marauding Klamaths and the Modocs, who were 2t one time as Berce warrlors as any of the trappers and ploneere ever had to contend against. For years no man in that region ever thought of venturing forth without having his weapons in easy reach and in the frontier homes rifles and ammunition were always kept on hand.

All this is now changed. The Indians have long since been brought under control, and there is so little need of cannons, bastions and other paraphermain of war that they are to be removed for ever. This dispatch announcing the change came to hand last night:

"Reno, Oct. 6.—Fort Bidwell will in a few days be abandoned as a military post. Company C. 4th cavalry, which is stationed there at present, has received orders to report at the Presidio, San Francisco. The company is made up of fifty men. They will drive to Reno with fifty-seven horses and sixteen mules, where they are expected to arrive about the 22d inst., and take the west-bound train.

This is one of the oldest posts in the West. It is in the Surprise Valley, Modoc County, near the lava beels. In the old days of the Modoc War it was a centre for the marshalling and depleting of troops. For a long time, though remote from all towns of importance, it has been an unimportant post, hard to get supplies to, and for this reason it, has been decided to pull up stakes and abandon it. I got a letter from Captain Gale, commander of the fort, a few days ago, that his family would arrive here about the 20th inst. There are now but few Indians about there, and those that are left are not Modocs but Klamaths. I don't think there are over a dozen of these.

"Fort Bidwell is about twenty miles from the Oregon line. On the Oregon side, near the town of Lakeview, is a res

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 7%c; low middling, 79-16c; good ordinary, 74c; net and gross receipts, 20,017 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,859 bales; constwise, 3,356 bales; sales, 2,179 bales; stock, 120,759 bales.

Norfolk, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 7%c; low middling, 75-16c; good ordinary, 6%c; net and gross receipts, 5,787 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,125 bales, constwise, 1,200 bales; sales, 1,291 bales; stock, 42,107 bales.

New-Orleans, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 8c; middling, 7%c; low middling, 7%c; good ordinary, 7%c; net receipts, 18,507 bales; gross, 21,226 bales, exports to Great Britain, 7,100 bales; to the Continent, 1,700; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 144,624 bales, exports to Great Britain, 7,100 bales; to the Continent, 5,654 bales; coeparate, 1,309 bales; exports to France, 1,265 bales; to the Continent, 5,654 bales; coeparate, 5,857 bales; sales, 725 bales; stock, 124,605 bales.